

PEACE OF CHINA AGAINST TREATY IS GIVEN SENATE

Spencer Produces Copy of China's Prayer to Peace Congress on Shantung Settlement Asking Treaty of 1915, Forced by Japan, Be Abrogated

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] WASHINGTON, July 25.—Senator Spencer, republican, of Missouri, laid before the senate today what he said was an official copy of China's plea at Versailles against the Shantung settlement.

The petition declares Japan's promise to return Kiao Chau at some future date is "illusory," in that it gives no pledge to return also the surrounding territory dominating Kiao Chau. It is recalled that the treaty resulting in Japan's claims to Kiao Chau, which followed the famous twenty-one demands of 1915, were made under "intimidation," and that Japan's real aim in entering the war against Germany was to strengthen her own position in the far east.

China's appeal for abrogation of the 1915 treaties was summarized as follows:

"First—Because these treaties attempt to deal with matters whose proper determination is entirely a right of the peace conference.

"Second—Because they contravene the allied formula of justice and principles now serving as the guiding rules of the peace conference.

"Third—Because they specifically violate the territorial integrity and political independence of China as guaranteed in the series of conventions and agreements concluded by Great Britain, France, Russia and the United States with Japan.

"Fourth—Because they were negotiated in circumstances of intimidation and concluded under the duress of the Japanese ultimatum of May 7, 1915.

"Fifth—Because they are lacking in finally, being so regarded by Japan, who sought to make them final by negotiating before China was suffered to enter the war, a set of secret agreements at variance with the principles accepted by the belligerents as the basis of the peace settlement."

The petition declared that except for the attitude of Japan, China would have joined the allies in August, 1914, or at the latest by November, 1915, instead of remaining out until February, 1917. It also declares that if Japanese interference had not kept China out of the war until after Kiao Chau had been captured, "the leased territory of Kiao Chau would have been directly restored to China as one of the states associated to win the war against the central powers."

"The Chinese delegates also charged the Japanese had arranged a secret treaty with Russia for a military alliance against the domination of China by any third power, but failing to provide for such domination by either Japan, Russia, or both of them.

PRESIDENT HOPES SHANTUNG AFFAIR WILL BE SETTLED

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Diplomatic discussions with Japan over the Shantung provision in the peace treaty have reached a stage where President Wilson is represented as very hopeful of developments within a few days that will clear the air and remove much of the opposition in the senate. This interpretation was expressed by Senator Spencer, republican, Missouri, after a long talk with Mr. Wilson today about the treaty. The senator declined to go into details, and both the White House and the state department were silent on the subject. There were indications, however, that the conversations with Japan, though quite informal in character, had as their object such a declaration from Tokio as would satisfy China and result in her acceptance of the treaty.

Senator Spencer also discussed at length with the president the subject of reservations, taking with him to the White House a draft of the five reservations drawn up and submitted to the president at the suggestion of Senator Lodge of the foreign relations committee. The draft also is said to have been presented to other republicans of varying shades of opinion, but Mr. Spencer made it clear in presenting the reservations that he alone stood upon their phrasing.

Must Have Reservations The reservations included the Monroe doctrine, withdrawal from Shantung, national determination of domestic issues and independence of action under article 19. Mr. Spencer told the president that without some such qualifications the treaty never could be ratified, while if they were included ratification would come quickly. He said Mr. Wilson promised to give the proposed reservations his earnest consideration and conveyed the impression that he personally was not opposed to such a course except for the complications that might result should the treaty be returned for re-negotiation.

Notice also was taken at the White House during the day of senate discussion of the president's intention of submitting the France-American agreement for senate ratification until consideration of the treaty with Germany is well under way.

The president plans, it was stated, to present the French treaty after his tour of the country, which will not

Beer Is Beer And Can't Be Sold, Ruling

CHICAGO, July 25.—Beer is beer, and need not be intoxicating, and so long as it contains as much as one-half of one per cent of alcohol, its manufacture or sale is in violation of the war-time prohibition act, Federal Judge Page held today. He overruled the demurrer of the Stenson Brewing company.

The government's victory was regarded as important by the district attorney's office in that order Judge Page's finding, the burden of proving a beverage intoxicating and, in fact, removing the question as to its intoxicating quality, is lifted from the government.

BISHOP CALLED AS WITNESS FOR FORD IN TRIBUNE TRIAL

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., July 25.—An expert on theology was called on the stand today in the Henry Ford-Chicago Tribune libel suit as a counter witness to Professor Reeves of the University of Michigan, who a few weeks ago testified for the Tribune as an expert on political science.

Today's witness was Bishop Charles D. Williams, head of the Eastern Michigan diocese of the Protestant Episcopal church, and he started his hearers by stating that Jesus Christ was a great user of half truths for rhetorical effect.

Judge Tucker said today he expected the hearing would be finished and a verdict returned the latter part of the first week in August.

The appearance of Bishop Williams in behalf of the plaintiff was to show that while Professor Reeves had found that many of Mr. Ford's utterances agreed in sentiment with the writings of well recognized anarchists, these views were not peculiar to anarchism. In a statement attributed to Mr. Ford that he would abolish the American army and navy (which Mr. Ford as a witness greatly qualified) he was asked if it was anarchistic.

"I think it is rhetorical language, such as orators use. When you state a half-truth you state it strongly in order to get it over."

"Our Lord was the greatest example of stating half-truths with tremendous strength," the witness continued.

"It comes to my mind where our Lord said once: 'He that hateth his father and his mother and his brother and his sister, and his kinsmen, he cannot be my disciple' that would show that He taught hatred, whereas He was the greatest promoter of filial love. But He was making a rhetorical statement to show that natural affection did not tolerate familiarity with man and his loyalty to truth and righteousness."

Attorney Elliott G. Stevenson, senior counsel for the Tribune, could not prevail upon the bishop to admit that anarchism reigns in Mexico, although the lawyer related many incidents of serious disorders in that country.

Witness contended that although propaganda for which Mr. Ford was responsible may have indirectly promoted a state of disorder in parts of Mexico, the manufacturer could not therefore be stigmatized as an anarchist unless it was his deliberate object to promote anarchy.

JAPAN'S POLICY IN KOREA ATTACKED BY POLITICAL LEADER

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

TOKIO, July 8.—The charge that the government failed to adopt a proper system of administration when the annexation of Korea was carried out and that the military rule over the peninsula has been marked by unnecessary harshness, was made yesterday by Viscount Kato, former foreign minister and now president of the Kenseiikai, of opposition party.

Viscount Kato was addressing the members of his party. He added that news about Korea prohibited in Japan was published in foreign newspapers and the result is that what is not known to Japan about Korea is known to the people abroad.

Referring to the Shantung question, he maintained that Japan's prestige has been greatly lowered in the eyes of the world on account of the aliphath manner in which it was handled by the government. He declared that China should be taught that the establishment of an exclusive settlement and the running of railways by Japan in Shantung does not by any means constitute a violation of China's sovereignty.

He added: "In this connection it has been reported that the Anglo-American association at Peking has passed a resolution to the effect that the Shantung question is destined to disturb the peace, not only between Japan and China, but also that of the entire world. This is a most bold resolution to be passed by a foreign association and it would be interesting to know what steps have been taken by the government in the matter. Great Britain has been allied to Japan during the last 20 years, and if Japan has given offense to the British to such an extent as to force them to pass such a resolution, strict inquiry must be made into the cause of the offense."

CARTER WINS DECISION

EL PASO, July 25.—Tommy Carter, lightweight champion of the southern department, U. S. A., tonight won the decision over Otto Wallace of Milwaukee in a 15-round bout staged at Port Bliss. The fight was fast all the way and the decision a close one.

TELE OF I. W. W. EFFORT TO GAIN LABOR CONTROL

Witness in I. W. W. Case Tells of Organization Sought to Get over Warren Miners

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

DOUGLAS, July 25.—Attempts of the I. W. W. to gain control of the Warren district two years ago were told of from the witness stand in the local court today during the preliminary hearing of Bassett Watkins, miner and city councilman of Bisbee, charged with kidnapping as the result of his alleged participation in the deportation of 3,100 alleged I. W. W. miners and sympathizers, from Bisbee, which followed the strike in July, 1917.

Tony Rodriguez, one of the witnesses called against Watkins by the prosecution, testified that he had joined the I. W. W. during the strike called by the Industrial Workers of the World because he had been assured that it was going to be the one big organization throughout the country that would better the conditions of the workingman. He said that during the strike he had read much I. W. W. literature which, he said, was distributed free among the strikers in the Warren district.

Several men deported from Bisbee were called by the state as witnesses during the hearing of Watkins. All testified to having seen the defendant among the armed citizens who conducted the deportation, but as in previous cases, none testified that he had been arrested or in any way spoken to or molested by the defendant.

Completion of the hearing of Phil Tovrea, son of E. A. Tovrea, a prominent cattlemen of Arizona, was postponed this afternoon until Tuesday when only one of the state's witnesses appeared. This one, Steve Swedich, a former Bisbee bartender, said that he had seen Tovrea walking with a crowd of other men beside the deportees on the day of the round-up. He testified that he did not know whether or not Tovrea was carrying a gun. The county attorney announced that if no further evidence was introduced, he would ask that this case be dismissed. The hearing of Bert Polley, constable at Bisbee at the time of the deportations, was also postponed until Tuesday.

TREATMENT FRENCH COLORED TROOPS BY YANKS IS DISCUSSED

[By the Associated Press]

PARIS, July 25.—(By the Associated Press)—The government was interpellated in the chamber of deputies this afternoon on the treatment of French colored soldiers alleged to have received from the American military police in French ports. The questions were asked by M. Eisenut and M. Lagroffiere, colored deputies, respectively from Guadeloupe and Martinique.

The debate that ensued ended with the unanimous adoption of the following resolution: "The chamber, faithful to the immortal principles of the rights of man, condemning all prejudices of religion, caste or race, solemnly affirms the absolute equality of all men without distinction of race or color, and their right to the benefit and protection of all the laws of the country. The chamber counts upon the government to apply these laws and see that the necessary penalties for their infringement are inflicted."

Jules Pams, minister of the interior, replying to the colored deputies, said that the government had applied penalties and asked them not to insist upon a discussion of "the very regrettable incidents in France does not forget the services rendered by her colored sons."

The minister of the interior added that the American government had not hesitated to express regrets in terms that did France the greatest honor. M. Pams asked Deputy Rohent for reasons of "high diplomacy" to drop the subject. The deputy said he would not speak of questions that involved the complicity of the French military authorities in these incidents. He then read a confidential circular to French officers attached to the American army setting forth how American opinion did not tolerate familiarity between whites and blacks.

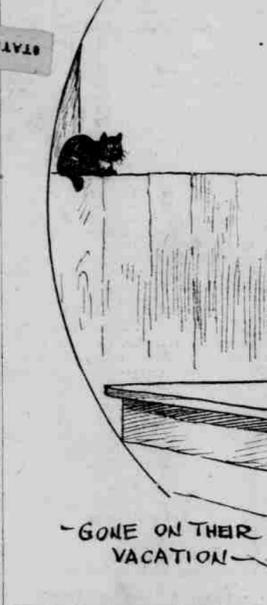
And it is America that wants a society of nations," interjected Charles Bernard, a deputy from the Seine. "The principles of the rights of man," Wilson, shouted Deputy Mavras, (socialist from the Seine) in reply.

PATRICK CUDAHY, PIONEER PACKER, FATALY STRICKEN

MILWAUKEE, July 25.—Patrick Cudahy, president of the Cudahy Butchers company, packers of Cudahy, Wisconsin, died suddenly this afternoon from an apoplectic stroke.

Mr. Cudahy retired from active business in 1915, making his son, Michael, the executive head of his packing business. Later, when his sons, Michael and John, entered the war, he again became the chief executive. Mr. Cudahy was born in Ireland in 1849. He came to this country when a lad and at the age of 12 embarked as an employee of a packing concern. In 1875 he became a partner of Plankinton and Armour, and in 1888, with his brother, John, bought the Plankinton interest and later established the Cudahy Packing company.

THE GREAT AMERICAN HOME



CORRECT LIST OF POLLING PLACES FOR BOND VOTERS

- FIRST PRECINCT Adams Street School
SECOND PRECINCT Central School Building
THIRD PRECINCT 235 North Central Avenue
FOURTH PRECINCT Monroe School
FIFTH PRECINCT Northwest Corner, Second Avenue and Adams Street
SIXTH PRECINCT City Hall

ARMY MAN REFUSES TO PERMIT SERVING OF CIVIL COMPLAINT

DOUGLAS, Ariz., July 25.—A clash occurred between a civil and military authorities here today when Colonel W. O. Johnson, commander of Camp Harry J. Jones, refused, according to Deputy Sheriff A. E. Parmer, to allow him to serve warrants for the arrest of Colonel Hamilton Hawkins, commanding the First Cavalry, and Lieut. William O. Nelson of the Nineteenth Infantry, on the charge of criminal libel, preferred by W. E. Abraham, Douglas attorney. Parmer reported to Sheriff McDonald that on going to Camp Jones he had been directed to the headquarters of Colonel Johnson, and had presented the warrants to him, as is customary. The colonel, he said, stated that he would refuse to deliver the warrants to Lieut. Nelson.

The civil authorities insisted tonight that the warrants would be served. An effort was made to see Brigadier General W. R. Smedberg, commander of the Arizona military district, but he had gone to Fort Huachuca to attend an athletic meet to be held there Saturday and Sunday between the four regiments now stationed in this district, and will not return until Monday. The complaint sworn to by Abraham charges criminal libel in that Colonel Hawkins and Lieut. Nelson "did wilfully, unlawfully and feloniously, with malicious intent to injure another, to-wit: W. E. Abraham, and to bring him into disrepute, contempt and ridicule, publish a malicious falsehood and libel" when they caused to be issued an order attacking Abraham. The order in question is said to have been in the form of a memorandum and among other things is alleged to have specified that Abraham was not to be permitted to talk to any prisoners in the camp, or to be permitted to enter the prison stockades or any barracks.

Vote Down Democrats Final committee action today followed a long executive session at which the democratic members, in asking the reopening of hearings submitted a list of additional witnesses, including Secretary Baker and other war department officials. Voted down, the democrats decided to include statements of suggested witnesses in their minority report. Conferences had previously been held by the democratic members, headed by Representative Flood, Virginia, with several war department officials, including Secretary Baker, who denied it was his policy to withhold foodstuffs from the domestic market and to protect the interests from which these products had been purchased, as charged in the majority report.

Chairman Abraham, after the committee meeting asserted that such a policy existed, and that subsequent reports on other subjects would be made by the committee to prove the policy as well as food. He asserted that "the same private control of the government continues as was exercised by the council of national defense in framing war policies."

Mr. Flood's conference with war department officials today led him to challenge the majority report in a letter which was concurred in by the other democrats in asking a reopening of the hearings. The letter asserted the report's statement that no surplus of foodstuffs was declared for six months was erroneous, for there had been some sales before May. It also challenged the statement that the food was permitted to deteriorate before this time.

HUNGARIAN SOVIET FORCES LAUNCH AN ATTACK ON RUMANIA

PARIS, July 25.—A Bucharest dispatch dated Thursday says the Hungarians last Sunday started an offensive with eight or nine divisions, overwhelmed the Rumanian advance guards and crossed the Theiss river at several points, but suffered a severe check in the northern sector of the fighting front.

The dispatch adds that Rumanian reserves on Tuesday counter-attacked and recaptured Hodmezzo-Vasarhely, but that sharp fighting continued when the dispatch was filed. It is the intention of the Hungarians, says the dispatch, to destroy Rumania, which is an obstacle to their plan to link up with the Russian bolsheviks.

DEMOCRATS LOSE FIGHT ON FOOD SURPLUS REPORT

Voted Down as They Oppose Report Censuring War Dept. for Delay in Selling Food Stocks—Fight Is Hot

[Special to The Republican]

GRAND CANYON, Ariz., July 25.—The conference of the state tax commission with the boards of supervisors of the state adjourned at noon today. The commission as a state board of equalization will meet on August 4 to consider recommendations and other matters brought up in the conference. As a result of the conference there has been a net increase of valuations of more than \$25,000,000.

The assessors' association submitted a resolution asking the commission to call a meeting of the assessors at Yuma December 10. Members of boards of supervisors and clerks organized a state association. C. M. Roberts, member of the board of Cochise county, was elected chairman and he was authorized to choose a secretary.

The object of the organization is to co-ordinate matters of administration among the counties and secure a better understanding among them. The association will meet annually at the time of the tax conference. All those in attendance were pleased with the result of the conference just ended.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Plans of democratic members of the house war investigating committee to attempt to impeach the majority committee report censuring the war department for delaying sale of surplus foodstuffs and asking adoption of a policy of immediate distribution were blocked today by republican committee-men.

By a strict party vote the democrats' request for a re-opening of hearings on the food stocks was denied. The democratic members had announced they would attempt to disprove statements contained in the report. Simultaneous with their failure and the direction by the republican members that a rule be asked for immediate house consideration of the resolution calling for a policy of sale at once to the consuming public, the democrats decided to submit a minority report challenging the statements of the republicans.

Because of the prospective arguments of democrats that a change in policy of sale would result in the foodstuffs falling into the hands of speculators, the republican committee-men today amended their resolution so as to request the sales to be made directly to the consumers by the government.

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BULGAR OPPRESSION REDUCED PEOPLE OF MACEDONIA 100,000

PARIS, July 25.—(French Wireless Service).—Bulgarian oppression to eastern Macedonia during the period of occupation of that territory resulted in the reduction of population by almost 100,000 and the death of some 32,000 inhabitants in the course of three years of hunger and ill treatment, according to the report of an inter-allied commission, just submitted.

In addition to the 32,000 who died, the report states, about 42,000 were deported to Bulgaria, 10,000 to 12,000 emigrated to Bulgaria to escape famine, about 12,000 of the deportees and emigrants died in Bulgaria, and between 8,000 and 10,000 of the 18,000 Musselmans enrolled in the Turkish and Bulgarian armies have not returned.

THREATEN STREET CAR STRIKE

CHICAGO, July 25.—Unless street car officials and union leaders agree on some sort of a compromise tomorrow a 24-hour strike is threatened by the men for Sunday.

Tax Conference Ends After Big Valuation Hike

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RAW SUGAR ABUNDANT IN THE COUNTRY AND LOWER PRICES ON WAY

NEW YORK, July 25.—The war department has sold to the United States Sugar Equalization board 37,000,000 pounds of sugar, it was announced today by George A. Zabriske, president of the board, who declared there is such an abundance of raw sugar in the country that retail prices should not exceed 11 cents a pound and that there is no need of hoarding.

Sugar is abundant in the United States, and if it were not for the profiteer and nervous housewives' entreaties to hoard, it would be enough for every legitimate demand and a thirty days' reserve supply in addition, declared Mr. Zabriske.

"The chief factor in this apparent shortage, which is temporary," he said, "is the belated orders of big fruit canneries and confectionery factories which failed to anticipate their normal demands and held off ordering their sugar in the expectation that prices would be lower.

"There is, however, at present, no shortage of raw sugar. The difficulty now is the capacity of the refineries. The situation is entirely satisfactory so far as the raw material is concerned, and I know the refiners are doing their part for their plants have been operated night and day and some on Saturdays for months past. In those parts of the country where local shortages exist it is true there is an inclination to profiteer but it is easy to fix the blame for that. The refiner cannot sell sugar for more than 9 cents a pound. The wholesaler is obligated to a maximum profit of 25 cents, so that the retailer does not pay more than \$9.25 a hundred. Everybody, therefore, should be able to buy sugar at a maximum of eleven cents a pound and I know of chain stores selling it today for less than ten cents."

FOUR MINERS KILLED

BURKE, Ida., July 25.—Four miners were killed and three seriously injured tonight when a cage in the shaft of the Hecla mine of the Hecla Mining company shot into the sheaves instead of descending the shaft. Reports to the coroner were that the engineer became confused over signals.

U. S. TROOPS IN RUSSIAN FACTORY WILSON ASSERTS

Tells Senate Army Force Is Vital Element in Keeping Open Siberian Rail Line—Country Can Be Protected From Anarchy only by Railroad Manned by Yanks

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, July 25.—President Wilson informed the senate today in response to a resolution by Senator Johnson, republican, California, that the presence of American troops in Siberia was vital to the maintenance of the Siberian railroad and that under the agreement with Japan they could be withdrawn only when the American railway experts operating the road were withdrawn.

The president said Siberia could be protected from a further period of chaos and anarchy only by keeping the railroad open and that lacking the prime essentials of life the people better the way to the United States and the allies for economic assistance. This already is being extended and additional supplies are to be sent forward.

Roaming bands having no connection with the organized government in Russia are menacing the railroad, the president said, and consequently protection by the military is necessary. American troops, he said, now are engaged in guard duty at Vladivostok and around Verkhne Udnisk. A small body also is at Harbin.

The original purposes of the American military expedition, Mr. Wilson wrote, were two-fold, the saving of the Czechoslovak forces and the steadying of the efforts of the Russians in self-defense or in the establishment of law and order in which they might be willing to accept assistance.

Military to Protect Major General Graves, commanding the expedition of 8,000 men, was specifically directed not to interfere in Russian affairs, the president said, but to support, whenever necessary, John F. Travers, the American railway engineer, who is carrying out the work of rehabilitating the Siberian railroad under the direction of the inter-allied committee.

The president's message said that the decision to send American troops to Siberia was "taken in conjunction with Japan and in concert of purpose with the other allied powers, that of all to save the Czechoslovak armies which were threatened with destruction by hostile armies apparently organized by, and often largely composed of, prisoners of war." The second purpose, the president said, was "any efforts of the Russians in self-defense or the establishment of law and order in which they might be willing to accept assistance."

"The net result was the successful repulsion of the separate Czechoslovak armies," the president continued, "and the substantial elimination in eastern Siberia of the active efforts of the enemy prisoners of war. A period of relative quiet then ensued."

In February, 1919, in conclusion of negotiations begun earlier in the summer of 1918, the United States accepted a plan proposed by Japan for the supervision of the Siberian railroads by an international committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Stevens would assume the operation of the Russian-Siberian railway corps.

At the request of the provisional government and with the support of Mr. Stevens, there was organized so-called Russian railway service corps, composed of American engineers, originally organized this corps constituted 14 skeleton division units.

Owing to the bolshevik uprising and the general chaotic conditions, neither Mr. Stevens nor the Russian railway service corps was able to begin work in Siberia until March, 1918. They have been able to operate effectively only since the railway plan was adopted in February, 1919.

"In carrying out the railway plan, it was provided that some protection should be given by the allied forces. Mr. Stevens stated frankly that he would not undertake the arduous task before him unless he could rely upon support from American troops in an emergency. Accordingly, the provision in the railway plan, and with the approval of the inter-allied committee, the military commanders in Siberia have established troops where it is deemed necessary to maintain order in different parts of the line. The American forces under General Graves are understood to be protecting parts of the line near Vladivostok, and also on the section around Verkhne Udnisk. There also is a body of American troops at Harbin.

No Interference with Russia "The instructions to General Graves direct him not to interfere in Russian affairs, but to support, Mr. Stevens where necessary, the Siberian railroad is not only the main artery for transportation in Siberia, but is the only open access to European Russia today. The population of Siberia, whose resources have been almost exhausted by the long years of war and the chaotic conditions which have existed there, can be protected from a further period of chaos and anarchy only by the restoration and maintenance of traffic along the Siberian railway.

"Partisan bands without any organized government and bands under leaders whose allegiance to any settled authority is apparently temporary and transitory, are constantly menacing the operation of the railway, and the safety of its permanent structures. "The situation of the people of Siberia, meantime, is that they have no shoes or warm clothing; they are starving for lack of food; their homes are being looted; and for many of the simple necessities on which their own domestic economy depends and which are necessary to fruitful productiveness. They have contributed their quota to the Russian armies which fought the central empire for three and one-half years; they now look to the allies and the United States for economic assistance.

Siberia Depends On Railway "The population of western Siberia is entirely dependent on these railways. "The Russian authorities in this